UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

GRUTTEMEN'S FURNISHED GOODS.

e and superior vallety of the above goods at low prices UNION ADAMS'S

one Under Garment Manufactory.
No. 201 Secondary.
Opposite Metropolite's Herel and Niblo's Gerden. \*YOU CAN SUR! YES SER! AND AS I SAID RE-ETER FRICE ROUND FOR DOLLARS "-The second of lar-er can be explained at the light Street of Knox, No. 55 Broad-Hadying Sylve town ready for the imprecious of all seafle-of time and reduced."

FAR'S HATS.-The attention of our enstorners is tribé la cir cont impensation of the intest style of Paris Bets, Lutary & Co., Landers and Principeers of Fashion for Gentlemen's S. A. Anto-House, Breshway.

dimovat. -- Smith & Lot vancany would respect. r Inform their friends and the calcie that they have changed their acres location, late No. 440 Fearles. (a No. 450 Benderay (in r halow Grand and). They are may prepared to achieve their new and Styles consisting of Monde, Velver, Tapostry, Bender, Three-gard Lignor.

English and American Floor Oil Cheft and all other specia popular

PIANOS .- T. GILBERT & Co.'s World's Fair first CRYSTAL PALACE PROT PREMIUM SEWING

It is stated that Grogon P. Fox, the l'inventeu The Avery Sewing Machine (so-called) is an in-

in the equal temperature to all others as they are the only in the equal temperaturent, need to be scale or retain at great Horace Wart as Sche Agent. No. 533 in

5,000 Gold-berdered and TRANSPARENT WISDOW

GLEVES just received from auntion, at 20 cander's best Silk Gleves, at 371 cents per p LEADELLYIE & Lee, No. 347 Broadway, cor.

The Ladies are respectfully informed that S. CHAM-The Ladies are respectfully informed that S. Chassis sion the Senate adjourned.

SKES, successor to Ereddrock. No. 257 Broadway, delivered Reads

and Dusic stat. Continues the business and will an Whitenessays

Kest, the id May, open a new and large assertance to Ladies

Kest, the id May, open a new and large assertance to Easiles

Chistoria and Industry remy made Garments, consisting in part of

Robes De Chambre, Boys Suits up to a years of age. Infants Ward
robes, complete, and a large assertance and longer lands by Hala, &c.

5c. In addition to the above, S. Chambres will open a large assertance

and of the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the

construction of Military Roads in New-Mexico was

passed. A motion was offered by Mr. Baylly of Vir
ginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, that

ment of Lodies Press Caps, Head Dresses, &c., just received.

S. Chambres at Caps and Caps and

J. H. TOWSSEND & Co., No. 701 Greenwich-st.,

Sh.ks! Sh.ks! -- Leadbeater & Lee, No. 347 Mr. Slidell of La, launched out at length yesterday

Brecaway, are selling rich Spring Sinks at 3, 6, and 7, per yard. Also, rich Brecade Robes at #20, iich place Robes from #10 to #20. The above silks are worth 50 per cent more than the price saked. deeme steet. See the long advertisement in Daily Times, Tues-Thurday and Saiurday, and Sunday Corrier, Mercury, Diapatch, as at d'Inne hord d' New Yerk Weskyl Leader "Address, post-d, Leen, Weinster & Co., No. 49 Deyst., and a paper will be

EMBEODERED COLLARS, - We will open THIS MORLING on extensive Stock of Embroidered Collars, which we has just rose wed from AUCTION, and which we will sell at about one-thic of their real value. LEADERATER & LEE, NO. 347 Broadway. TRUSSES.—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded to Manan & Co., No. 21 Maldendame, for their Rantexi, Cent Threes, Imported Silk and cetton elsatic Ackle Sacks, Knee Capa and Stockings of every description for varience veing. Instrument made to order for every physical efformity. Open till 9 P. M.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES .- The

substribet, to whom three Prize Medais were awarded at the World's Fair for the best Plane-Fortas, would invite the attention of buyers to their very siegant assortment of \$0\$ to \$7\$ octave, in every style of caset among others, the cleant Papier Maché and claboratoly carved Ronnwood Planos exhibited at the Crystal Palace, all of which are offered for sale at prices which cannot fail to and.

GROVENTEEN & TRUSHOW, No. 353 Brindsray, Aspining SE, Nicholas Hotel,

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE. - The undersigned respectfully inform their numerious friends and patron that they as still to be found at the old stand, No. 400 Pearlet, with a very extra-sive association of Pixk Publitus. Roskwood and Mariogany, well and festionably made, to which they laying attention. N. B.— Soya-Bross with all the modern improvements. D. & R. L. Howe. SCHOOL BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS

BORNS and STATIONERY, at Wholestie, by
RIGGINS & KELLOGG.

Publishers, Blank Book Manufacturers, and dealers in foreign and domestic Stationery, No. 88 Johnste, New York. Country merchants and books: liers are invited to call and examine our large stock, which will be soin as low for each or approved credit as by any house in the CAUTION-SEWING MACHINES.-The most reliable

WHILES
GROVER BAKER & CO.
A. BAKTHOLF
A. B. HOWE
AMERICAN MAGNETIC SYMING MACHINE CO.
DOCCAR SEWING MACHINE CO.
B. 

N. HUNT.
HOOD, BATTELL'S CO.
Workers, Workers, Mass.
Messes, Wooldbridge, Kerne & Moore, Lynn, Mass.
Charles A. Durgh has no longer a member to make, use or sell SewMachines under my patent. It has been revised and surrendered.
E.LLAS HOWE, Jr., Patentie of the
Original Sewing Machine, No. 30 Hanoverset, Bostom, and No. 305
Brossiway, New-York.—May 1, 1834.

A SAD SIGHT .- Passing up Broadway yesterday af tettoom, says a New York called, when all the world was in prom-nade, we met a well-dressed larly insidit; a drunken man by the art What a sat sight thus to behind a heart broken wife insiding he drunken husband in open day through a public street. Fay the pos-lidy. First the poor drunken? First the the poor fellow who has lady. First the poor drunken? First the other poor fellow who has a power of the poor drunken? The theory of the world is a power of the poor drunken? The theory of the the the poor that the third the poor drunken and the resident of the state of the poor that the poor drunken and drunks. On the third the poor gists in the Luited States and Carnins. On 182 Broadway, New York.

Now READY.—An extensive assortment of well made and superior Spring Choraixe, of the best materials and mofashionable styles at extremely low prices. Entire satisfaction gas anteed.

Clocking Emperium No. 106 Fullon et.

MELTING DAYS !- The "beaded sweat" begins to roll off from the faces of Broadway promenaders. A Bath is wate is the restorative in this case. When the hair falls baths the hea with Barken's Toxique, greaseless, effectual. Price 25c. Soid everywhere. Headquarters, Barken's No. 150 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES,-The Records of the United SEWING MACHINES.—The Records of the Unite:
States Patent Office prove that the first Patent upon any Sewing Machine was granted to John J. Gregnough, Esg., in 1947. That pasen has been assigned to us. It everes the perchiar Needle used in all Sewing Machines. We have prosecuted Elias Howe, Jr., in the United States Supreme Court, for miringement of said patent. The whole combination of Howe's Licenses are infringing in various way on our patent rights, and no good Sewing Machine can be made with our violating our patents. We have commenced prosecuting a infringers. Let the public beware of fouching the spurious Rossos Machines. About the right to the new and admirable Single-Turead ed Machines sold by me, there is no controversy.

I. M. Sixuen & Co., No. 328 Broadway.

PATENT HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN OFFICE AND Factors, removed to No. 89 White-st. They cure all Nervos Afections, Rheumatiern, Neuraigias, Palpitations, Pptileps, Ucrit Diseases etc. Recommended by the highest antiorities in the world. Medal also at the exhibition in New York. J. SYEKNER, No. 20 White-st.

As SPRING OPENS AND MOVING-DAY ARRIVES. DYSPEPTIC, KIDNEY AND DROPSICAL COMPLAINTS.

plur bottles.

For sale by

RUSHTON, CLARK & Co., Nos. 165, 203 Broadway, and No. 10 Aster

House.

J. Milluus, No. 183 Broadway.

Kiersten, Prescott House.

DELLUU & Co., No. 581 Broadw.

J. & J. Compissition, New York

ca his ferragane, equal to four only Lore, and 100 Figure will be elded enough 900 subscribers, on the 28 of May, 1856. Each enaction. In only \$15, payable in interface a sense Four Buildings, Lors, 25 by 100 feet, in a delightma and best by location, near the celebrated locks Equipmentum, or a vacet of from two to twenty acres. A few subscribers only required to close the books. Apply to Chas. Wood, No. 25 Broadway, whether maps and pampalls a can be had grain. References can be made to he Hom Heavy Mags the American Institute Rooms, No. 21 Brancway, G. H. S. Mart, No. 31 Edwards, John C. Boerket, No. - Factors.

The cheapest Jewelry Store in Broadway is at No.

SPLENDED CARPETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION. Just received said new open. He pieces margin out Meds happings Can outs with homests, Rayal Veryes, Lapour-with union Reason Tarix Covers to moved at union Annual New York and New Yorks of the and

NEW AND POPULAR MUSIC. - GOTTSCHALK'S TOUR-

Friwhers & Wells, Physiologists and Publishers,

Low Do THEY DO IT !- How very rich and pomp

FACERLOR'S HAIR DYR is still the leading article whating we at anknowledged to be the hear five or one has personally seited, the one the moment of a spilled. They of incommon in an particular officed the condition in the only remain from moments of a five of from the condition of from

WHITE HAIRS AMONG YOUR WHISKER-SIR, are

## New-York Daily Tribune.

TEESDAY, MAY 2, 1854.

In the Senate, yesterday, an act passed by the Leg-The sement of my patent of Italia, also of the patent granted to M. C. islature of Rhode Island at its recent session annualling larger, Dec., 1832, for seaking the identical effects made by the deery in a new Island at taking legal measures to enforce my rights and tree particular many in the padgment of treason against Thomas Wilson Dorr, to them against all persons inside a sening or using gold Arey size that the padgment of treason against Thomas Wilson Dorr, to the padgment of treason against Thomas Wilson Dorr, the padgment of treason against the pad islature of Rhode Island at its recent session annulling MILODEONS .- An assertment of Melodeons larger motials relating to various subjects were then presentwe can be found anywhere ease in the city, comprising Goodman & ed. Mr. SLIDELL of Louisiann, offered a resolution which Gran Melodeone, with two banks of kers, and S.D. & H. Shill Mr. Schiller, of Louisiann, offered a resolution by Melodeone. For richness, portly and power at tone, these paskes are emperior to an observation by the comprising the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the United States to suspend, at any time during the recers of Congress, the existing Neutrality Laws, should the same be deemed advisable. Mr. S., in an intro-for the heards of delines may often thus be saved, and elaborate speech, proceeded to show the designs of the great rivers, among the manufactorist is expected before.

The great rivers, among the manufactorist is expected before.

The great rivers, among the manufactorist is expected before.

England and France to appropriate Cuba to themine result of many years experience, with frequent tests in large
and in England he was honored at the World's fair with a selves, and presented evidence of a scheme for the Affor "the best Safe." elaborate speech, proceeded to show the designs of ricanization of Cuba, and of English counivance at the introduction of slaves into the Island, and said that Stable Wholesale and Rethill at great bergains, at W. O. Januar's introduction of slaves into the Island, and said that Vindow Shade, Paper Hanging and Certain Empedium, No. 480 and Lordsiana could not be kept back, should a revolution for Ferrist, four doors from Chathamest. Also, Lord, Muclin and Lordsiana could not be kept back, should a revolution samest Curtains, Git Cernies, Ends, Also, Lord, Bull and Property, break out is Cuba. The resolution was referred to save the Multer Lineas, Table Ol-Clotha, Chapteridan design of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Indian Analysis of the Committee on Foreign Relations. the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Indian Ap-Kin GLOVES-Kin GLOVES .- 500 dozen Ladies' propriation was then taken up, and numerous amendments proposed and discussed, when its further consideration was postponed. After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

pert of construction of Military Roads in New-Mexico was SIMEON DRAPER holds a Sale of Stocks, Bonds, &c., respondence with other Governments on the rights of Merchants' Eachanse, at 1.3-0'clock, on Tursbay, May 2. neutrals—adopted. The House then went into Com-account of whom it may concern," 500 Shares of the City of \$100 each, and other Scentifies, (as per printed lines at the mittee of the Whole on Territorial business. Several 2 No. 46 First, corner of Williams. neutrals-adopted. The House then went into Comamendments were discussed, but without coming to a vote on the subject, the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

in the Senate, on the proposition to repeal our neutrality laws with a view to facilitate the stealing of NEW PAPER .- NEW-YORK WEEKLY LEADER, a Cube. He protested that there was danger that the people of that island would some day be restored to freedom, unless the United States stole it and kept its inhabitants in slavery. Mr. Slidell urged this idea till we judge that he himself must have got quite black in the face. Freedom is a shocking thing, Mr. Slidell-a dreadful alternative to look forward toand it is not to be wondered at that you should grow melancholy and unhappy at such a dismal prospect for Cuba. But, Mr. Slidell, we cannot always control events, and it is best to take things easily. It really is not worth while for you to declare that the New-Orleans fillibusters cannot be held back anyhow when freedom for Cuba becomes imminent. We don't believe the fillibusters are going to settle this opestion of Cuba emancipation all b When the case fairly comes up before the world in is long, we give it entire-as follows: general, and Cuba in particular, there are quite a number of other people whose opinions and action will have quite as much to do with the solution of this problem as those of the gentlemen fillibusters. Don't go ahead too fast, Mr. Slidell.

One of the first frults of the result of the Ward trial in Kentucky is to be found in the proceedings of a public meeting held at Louisville on Saturday night, reported under the telegraphic head. The meeting requested Mr. Crittenden to resign his set in the Senate, and asked the Wards to leave the State. A mobafterward proceeded to the residence of the Wards. whom they burned in effigy on their door step, coming near to firing their residence itself. We shall be agreeably disappointed if no graver results than these follow the scandalous verdict which has caused these

The Eastern mail, due in this City last evening, had not arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. We learn that the railroad between New-Haven and Springfield is much of the way under water and impassable, and that the mail which left this City yesterday for Boston will probably have to return and go by the Sound

The damage to the Croton Water Works is found to be very slight, and no interruption of the supply of water will take place. The storm was very severe North and East. We have some particulars by mail. but the telegraph lines to Albany are down, and our accounts are necessarily meager.

We publish in another column a late and interesting letter from the Japan expedition. It appears that the force of the squadron is reduced by the necessity of keeping one ship at Canton and another at Shanghai. A further reduction is to be made by putting another ship at the disposal of our newly-appointed Commissioner, Mr. McLane. Our correspondent in alluding to this fact states, (and his authority is of the most unimpeachable character,) that the cost of coal for a day's steaming of a single ship in those waters is eight hundred dollars. It is in this way that patient Uncle Sam is fleeced.

The news from Europe by the Pacific offers no elient feature except the capture of five Kussian merchant vessels by one of Admiral Napier's ships in the Baltic, but of this event we have no details. The blockade of the entire Russian coast on that sea is about to begin, preliminary to which it is supposed Aland will be occupied by the allies. It is now said that Revel will be the first of the Baltic fortresses to receive the honor of bombardment, but on that onestion we shall be speak more positively when we hear that the bombardment has been commenced. The Russian fleet is at anchor within the fortifications of Sweaborg, with the Grand Duke Constantine in command. This position he is entitled to as well by character as by rank, and by the fact that he is the chief of the Russian navy. If he does not take his ships out

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT .- 5.30 BUILDING LOTS. from under the protection of the fortresses and have a brush with the enemy in the open sea it will not be for a want of plack. On the Danube, as we hear, the Russians are fortifying themselves in the Dobrodja. but no fighting has yet taken place there. More of the allied forces have arrived in Turkey, but they are making no movement toward the seat of war. Indeed, it seems that they are to be held in reserve near Constantinople, to be brought up when absolutely needed. Meanwhile Omer Pasha is kept from acting decisitely till they arrive, and the Russians have time to arrange matters to their liking as nearly as possible. The fleets in the Black Sea have begun to show signs of life; a number of ships are off Verna to support mainder are cruising. It had been reported that they had attacked and conquered Oddessa, but it proves to

Our readers are referred to the letters of our correspondents in London for a succinct and instructive | Shevery. Here is the real danger of the Union-that the statement of the present state of the war and the questions accessory thereto.

### THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

It seems that we have jarred the nerves of certain cotemporaries by some recent plain-spoken articles on the commercial, pecuniary profit to the free States of their Federal Union with those that cherish and seek to extend Slavery. As we apprehend no evil from free discussion, and desire to present the subject in all its aspects to the public mind, we copy their strictures

entire. Hear first The Express:

"CALCULATING THE VALUE OF THE USION has been the employment of a Now-York colemporary (THE ITHINITYS) for some weeks past, and the calculation is made satisfactorily, doubtless, to be mind of the writer, that the North whole

trans nothing by the union of these States. This is what may be called properties the public mind for the dissolution of an unprefitable, rich, as Abolition first showed the challed an unboly compact. Abolition first showed the challion of Slavery and Freedom to be wicked; but falling in that, it now attempts to praye it don't pay.

"We never chemiste the value of the Union, for it has such a priceless value in bore estimation that no arithmetic of ours can reach it. We arrive at its worth—but family, though—only by comparisons with other States similarly situated to ourselves. We look at the divided and discordant States of Centra America, for example, and then we but begin to appreciate the value of order and law, the results of union fere. We look at the Boenes Ayrean States, again rent and toon by evil war, and then we begin to value the page and prosperity all about us here. We cast

We distinctly recollect repeated calculations in its Editorial columns of the pecuniary value of the Union. In one of them, it was broadly asserted that though the Slaves are held by the South, they are in fact worked for the benefit of the North-that our Commerce. Manufactures and Industry in general are based upon and rendered profitable by the unpaid, coerced Slave Labor of the South. We know no other journal which has striven more sedulously to give a base, sordid, mercenary, dollar-and-cent complexion to Northern politics than The Express. Does the Editor if they did n't stop aiding fugitives from Slavery, the duty on Foreign Salt should be abolished! The fact is, his objection is not to calculating the value of the Union, which he has himself done so often, but to calculating it critically and accurately. If we had only jumped to his conclusion that the North lives and moves and has its being by the Union. he would have found no fault.

The different Nations of Southern America were never united under one Federal Government, and of course never dissolved any. Some of them are rather more cut up now than formerly, but there was never a time when a Confederacy existed among them equal in population, industry, wealth or power to what would be comprised in a Union of our free States alone. Then where is the justice of a parallel ! And besides. the anarchy and weakness of the South American States flow directly from the ignorance, indolence, bigotry and superstition of the great majority of their people-all growing out of the past or present predominance of the few and slavery of the many. We hope our Union may be defended without resorting to such wretched sophistry as we have quoted above.

The Commercial Advertiser deals with the subject r more candidly and cocently, and, though its article

THE VALUE OF THE UNION.—It has been with unmin-gled pain that we have recently read sundry articles in the editorial columns of THE THEMPE, the tendency of which-we do not say the design—has in our judgment been to loose we do not say the design—has in our judgment occur allowed the bonds of this glorious Union. Every one knows that that journal is influential. The magnitude of its circulation alone would make it so. But to this is to be adied unquestioned talent and energy, and a beldness of expression which is not without its effect upon the minds of readers. And though we do not believe that The Trainesse could, if it would, seriously imperit the indissolubility of the Union, we none the less regret its adoption of innguage and argument tending in that direction. It may be that our cotemporary, exasperated at the bad faith evinced by some southern leaders in pressing the repeal of the Missouri Compronise, and the apprehension of the directal consequences to be anticipated with reference to what is now tree territory, is but trying to intuindate the South by brandishing the same weapons which the South at one time employed to se much advantage; and that The Train Streatly does not mean all that its teachings seem to imply. But even then the impending mischnef is scarcely diminished, it is a dangerous, hazardous thing, even to familiarize the popular mind with the subject of the dissolution of the Union.

"And it is to this branch of the subject that we wish brief-

"And it is to this branch of the subject that we wish briefly to address ourselves, leaving for the present what our cotemporary calls the "value of the Umon in its commercial and social aspects, entirely out of the question. We therefore assume, what perhaps The Thirdense will deny, that the Union of these United States of North America is INVALIABLE, that within the folds of that Union only can the germ of political freedom expand and fructify, and that to dissever those folds will be to destroy that germ interievably. This we assume, because it really does not require argument or occumentation. The isolated perty States of Central and South America stand as beacons upon the shoats of a non-confederated republicanism. Their divided energies and ceaseless jealousies do but iterate the warning cry. "Union is strength: and although perhaps the hardier races of the North American continent would never become so degenerate and effeminate as those referred to, yet by just so much would our fends be fiercer and our wars more nearly exterminating. And it is to this branch of the subject that we wish brief-

yet by just so much would our fends be hereef and our wars more hearly exterminating.

"Nor does it materially relieve this gloomy perspective to say that not thirty-one independent republics are to be created out of the dissolved elements of this great Union, two great popular sovereignties, each having all the ments, powers, institutions and appliances of a great to command the respect of nations—the geographical line being that which is already established by the conflicting institutions of Freedom and Slavery. We entirent our cotemporary neither to deceive itself nor begulle its readers

neing that when is already established. We entreat our cotemporary neither to deceive itself nor beguile its readers with such a fallacy. Let but the bond of brotherhood which now holds us together be severed, and where is the man—where the power—that shall gather up the loose end members and revolerize them harmoniously with the two segments of the golden band? You may possibly untie the Confederacy, but who shall reassort the component parts and remaint them in their new combination? The experiment is altogether too hazardous to be dreamed of.

"And flacefore is it that we deprecate the remotestapproach to an attempt to familiarize the public mind with the bare possibility of the dissolution of the Union. By every the of particulation, by every claim of freedom, by every obligation of gratitude, and by the most sacred hopes, we are bound to exclude from the mind the possibility that this Union can be dissolved; and much more, by the same high arguments and sacred obligations, are we prohibited from discussing the profit and loss of such dissolution, and from preparing the way for its accomplishment by showing one section how much they may gain, and tagging the other with how much they may gain, and tagging the other with how much they may a loss of such and such as the contribution in the other with how much they may gain. nent by showing one section how much they may and taunting the other with how much they would lo has fainting the other with now much they would note by be separation. But suppose we assume that our cotem-erary views the matter differently, and that the very mo-ves which impel us to abide by the Union in all its inter-ty, are with The Tribuses motives to an opposite ourse, the case mended. We think not. Our cotemporary, the case mended! We think not. Our cotemporar e imagine, is too sagnetous to expect success in its design cotemporary might es well attempt to demolish a granite fastness by throwing snow-balls at it. He might perhaps annoy and aggravate a sentinel now and then, but no more. So may Tax Thiness provoke wrath by such articles as have recently appeared in its columns—may disturb the

peace of one or other section of the country—possible unshake or undermine the allegiance of some—but the Union
will remain impregnable notwithstanding.

"We had hoped that however widely the press of this Eupire City differed in politics, in sentiments, in modes of expressing their views, and in other respects, there would
ever be one grand railying-point where we could all made
—one banner under which we could all stand shoulder to
shoulder—one faith to which we could all siight our common troth—one sacred truth that none of us would desire
to assail—and that truth, that faith, that banner, that railyinvestigit would be the sacredness and indissolubility of ing-point would be the sacredness and indissolubility of our glorious Union."

Remarks.-The readers of The Commercial should be permitted to know that THE TRIBUNE has never counseled nor suggested any secession from the Union on the part of the Free States. We of the North are utilikely ever to secede from the Union. the operations of the Turkish hand forces, and the re- | and the South is not a whit more likely, unless her politicians fancy that they can bully the Free States by threatening secession-unless they can be allowed to deprive the Union of every characteristic except that of a machine for the propagation and perpetuation of political leaders of the South, supposing that the North will do anything, submit to anything, to preserve the Union, will so commit themselves in attempting to drag the Federal Government into the execution of their Fillbustering designs that they will be ashamed not to secode upon discovering that the North refuses, for once, to be dragooned by them. But let us have a fair understanding all around that the North regards the Union as of no special, peculiar advantage to her, and can do without it much better than the South can, and we shall have fewer se cession capers, and may jog on together quietly and peaceably. We would have the North, whenever the South shall cry out. "Hold me! hold me! for I'm desperate, and shall hart somebody "-coolly answer.

Hold yourself, if you need holding; for we have better business on hand."-and this would be found after a little to exert a decidedly sedative, tranquillizing effect on the too susceptible nerves of our too xeitable Southern brethren. Instead of bolting the door in alarm, and calling for telp to guard it, in case the South should hereafter threaten to walk out of the Union, we would hold it politely open and suggest to the departing the policy of minding his eye and buttoning his coat well under his chin preparatory to facing the rough weather outside. And this, we insist, is the true mode of reducing his paroxysms and causing him to desist from such raw-head demonstrations in future.

It seems to us idle, childish, preposterous, in this age of the world, to talk of any human arrangement or compact as too sacred for discussion. If it be a good, discussion will highten the general appreciation of its value: if bad, the truth will be made evident, as it should be. To deprecate discussion is to imply that that there is some truth connected with the subject which it would be dangerous to have generally known. We think Milton and Jefferson were wiser on the point of principle involved than is our highly-respectable cotemporary.

But in fact the value of the Union has already and often been discussed in every possible light but that in which we have considered it-namely, the ability of the Free States to get on without it. Southern Secessionism, Southern Unionism and Northern Conservatism have discussed and rediscussed it-the first insisting that it is enriching the North and impoverishing the South; the two latter that is of inestimable value to both North and South. We have not objected to such discussion, but have read what the several forget his threat to the salt-boilers up at Syracuse that | parties had to offer with attention and interest. It seemed to us that there was a fearth view of the subject, more just than either of the foregoing, and we have opened the circle of investigation by stating this view. Now the people have the question before them, and can act understandingly with regard to it. We do not believe the Union in any present danger: yet we say most distinctly that we should prefer to belong to a peace-loving, art-developing, labor-honoring. God-fearing confederacy of Twenty Millions of Freemen rather than to a Filibustering. war-making, conquest-seeking, Slavery-extending Union of Thirty Millions, one-sixth of them slaves. "If "this be treason, make the most of it." We believe the avowal of a like preference by the People of the North eminently calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the Union by keeping it nearer the line of right, justice and honor; others will judge for themselves.

#### JUDGE INGRAHAM AND THE COMMISSION. ERS OF EMIGRATION.

It is difficult to conceive of a more unpleasant and thankless task than that performed by the Commissioners of Emigration. These gentlemen gratuitously serve the City, and indeed the whole country, by the care of the multitudes of sick, poor, and infirm persons who compose the human debris deposited by the

Of these pauper emigrants the Commissioners have now more than three thousand in charge, and this is not far from the average number on their hands. Nearly one-half of them are in hospital under medica treatment, and the remainder are composed of children and adults, on what may be called the Alms-house This army of paupers is daily lessened by deaths and discharges, and daily recruited by fresh arrivals, so that the aggregate number in charge does not materially vary. In the winter months the numbers swell, and with spring they begin to decline, often however, but to be frightfully augmented by the pesti lences of summer. Of the one thousand emigrants daily landed at this port, every poor, sick, necessitous or helpless man, woman and child among them may call upon the Commissioners of Emigration for succor and relief. Such calls are made daily and hourly. This statement may serve to show what a constant and pressing service is that of these Commissioners Some notion, 100, may be formed of the operous character of their duties. But experience alone is sufficient to give a correct idea of their unintermitting labors. It is their peculiar office to administer, without compensation, a great and noble charity to the forlorn and outeast of every nation.

From this brief recital it may be seen (and we think t does not require any great penetration to discover the fact) that the Commissioners of Emigration must be provided with a place in which to perform their duty. They need within the City an office for the discharge of their functions. This proposition is so plain that we should think even a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas might be able, by a great effort, to comprehend it. Yet we are not quite sure that it is not a little beyond the reach of Judge Ingraham." Semetime since these Commissioners of Emigration

had an office in the long building back of the City Hall, at the upper extremity of the Park. But it so happened that a while ago that edifice caught fire and burned down. Of course the Commissioners of Emigration were turned out of doors. It may seem very strange to a Judge of one of our Courts, but it is nevertheless a fact, that after this disaster the Commissioners had to go somewhere else. One would suppose that that many-headed monster, the Public, who were being served by the Commissioners in a most important and disagreeable duty, by gentlemen who neither asked nor received any compensation for their services, would at least have manifested a little good-will and sympathy with the Commissioners while they hunted up new quarters. But not so. The Commissioner found it difficult to get a place. Finally, however, they obtained an office and established themselves r Franklin-st. Here commenced their sorrows. Forthwith they were told that their room was preferable to their company. In a word, these gentlemen were politely informed that they were considered a nuisance. Just why, does not so clearly appear, except that they were liable to receive visits from the sick, the poor and the needy, who were suffering for the want of their charitable ministrations. The gentlemen themselves were, to be sure, among the

peace of one or other section of the country—possibly may 1 most honorable, and well-dressed, and cleanly, and shake or undermine the allegiance of some—but the Union honorable, among us. But they were visited by the children of poverty and affliction. This was their offense. They were complained of before Judge Ingraham of the Common Pleas Court, and Judge Ingraham, acting in the plenitude of his judicial authority, turned them out of doors and shut up their office. The Commissioners, through their attorney, asked Judge Ingraham for his reason for this summary proceeding and desired opportunity to show that he had been guilty of inconsiderate and improper conduct. The Judge replied in substance that he was busy and could not hear what they had to say on the subject at that time, but would listen to their complaints at a future day. This was at once particularly cool on the part of the Judge, and preeminently gratifying te the Commissioners. But as Judges have pretty much their own way in our law-abiding community, the Commissioners, after vainly complaining of the absurdity and injustice of such treatment. geodnaturedly undertook to find some other Ararat whereon to rest. They were fortunate enough to secure a spot in Chambers-st., near the scene of their former labors. But the landlord, who was to come into possession on the 1st of May, soon gave them notice to quit. As their flitting season rapidly approached, they essayed again for new quarters. After diligent search they found them on the corner of Canal and Elm-sts. As they were on the point of proceeding to occupy them. Judge Ingraham, who seemed to have camped on their track, issued another authoritative injunction, ordering them not to do it. Yesterday was the 1st of May, and the Commissioners, having been turned out of their quarters in Chambers-st., by the limitation of their lease, and being snubbed by Judge Ingraham in their efforts to get in elsewhere, are, a this present time of writing, officially nowhere; and their duties, if administered at all, must be administered on the wing, with no roof but the blue sky over This is assuredly a most remarkable state of things.

Whether we consider the important and instant nature of their functions, or reflect upon the laudable public spirit that prompts these gentlemen to perform the useful and necessary service that devolves upon them. we are alike struck with surprise in view of it. And we do not see but Judge Ingraham must bear the blame of taking most unwarrantable liberties with these useful public servants. If they were paid servants there might be found a measurable excuse for such treatment, for the right to kick and cuff all such is a part of the gospel of many people. But these men are wholly unremunerated. They do a most necessary and disagreeable public duty gratuitously. They work for nothing and find themselves. We modestly submit, under these circumstances, that the buffeting they have experienced at the hands of the learned Judge referred to, is rather crowding the mourners. We desire to ask Judge Ingraham what he would have the Commissioners of Emigration do? This Board exists by law. Its duties are in this City. The Board must, therefore, have an office in the City of New-York. If the Commissioners cannot be allowed to have one in Franklin-st., nor in Canal-st., will Judge Ingraham say in what street he will vouchsafe to them the privilege of transacting their business, and dispensing the great and important charity of which they are the trustees? Please to speak up, Judge Ingraham, and tell us where the Commissioners of Emigration may go; or will the Judge of the Common Pleas say they shall go nowhere ! It has been suggested that the Commissioners

adjourn their sessions to Judge Ingraham's chambers till he shall decide the question, or at least till he shall give them a hearing on the injunctions he has issued. Our Commissioners are good-natured men, as well as philanthropic men, otherwise we might well apprehend that they would throw down their offices in disgust at having a Judge Ingraham to slam the door in their faces whenever they show themselves. One must charitably suppose that the Judge totally forgets the responsible position of the Commissioners, the character of the men, the duties they perform, and the circumstances which demand their active and constant services, or he would not be so ready to interpose obstacles to the discharge of their urgent and imperative functions. The interests committed to their charge are vast, and the nature of their offices inevitable. It is no holiday work to attend to the pressing needs of three thousand foreign paupers, which as we have before said is the average number in the constant charge of the Commissioners of Emigration. The mass of suffering and destitution which constantly crowds upon them and compels their earnest attention, and calls for their vigorous exertions, is not a thing which can be kept utterly out of view in a great City like this. The sight of suffering may be disagreeable, but it must be seen before it can be relieved. The office of the Commissioners of Emigration is to emove all such from the City that comes legitimately within their province, as fast as it makes its appearance. The Comissioners keep neither boarding-houses, nor alms houses, nor lunatic asylums, on their premises; whether they be in Franklin, or Chambers, or Canalst. Neither are the Commissioners in their own persons walking pestilences, or personifications of small pox, yellow fever, or cholera. On the contrary, they are the almoners of a large and beneficent charity; men whose peculiar business and study and effort is so to discharge their duties as to protect the City from the woes of an unrelieved emigrant pauperism. Let us hope that in the discharge of this

citizens, and especially of men in high official station. The Prohibitory Liquor Law Convention met at Philadelphia yesterday morning, and nominated the Hon. Robt. T. Conrad as its candidate for Mayor, and Wm. D. Baker as its candidate for City Solicitor. They have both already received the nomination from the Whig and the American parties, and unless the rum influence is stronger, and their means of cheating ranker than their vilest decoctions,

## Judge Conrad will be elected by a very large majority. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

INDIGNATION OF THE CITIZENS OF LOUIS-VILLE AT THE RESULT OF THE WARD

LOUISVILLE, Monday, May 1, 1854 The meeting of citizens on Saturday night passed resolutions requesting Mr. Crittenden to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate, and Mr. Wolfe to resign his seat in the State Senate: also requesting the Wards to leave the State.

A mob proceeded to the residence of the Ward family and burnt efficies of Matthew and Robert in front of the door. The wood-work of the dwelling caught fire, but was extinguished before any great damage was done. COLD WEATHER IN THE SOUTH.

NEW-OBLESS, Saturday, April 29, 1854. The weather here is quite frosty, and yesterday was the oblest day ever known in April. Gov. Bigler of Pennsylvania has signed the bill provid-

ng for the sale of the main line of the public works at

\$10,000,000. A MODEL SPEECH .- We commend the following pertinent peech to some who are troubled with long-windedness in

veral localities this side of Maine. George W. Snow, having been unanimously reflected City Clerk of Bangor, mesic a speech to the electors. He

"GENTLEMES: You have given me all your votes, and I give you all my thanks. I accept the office and wish you to acept the thanks."

It is understood that both parties were satisfied, and nobody yawned over the speech.

Snow, to the depth of over twelve inches, was lying in drifts in many places within a few miles of this city, on Tuesday, April 25. Some of these banks, which we saw, were exposed to the rays of the sun for several hours during the day, and yet more than a week had elapsed since the fall of snow. We make the record for the bene-

# THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Depatch to The N. Y Tribuns.
Washington, Monday, May 1, 1854. I learn from the most positive source that both Mr. Filimore and Mr. Kennedy, not to mention other members of the ex-Cabinet, are confident that they are again to occupy large buildings in Washington. A paper is to be ed here to advocate the claims of that expelled dynasty to the high offices they have so gloriously occupied. They count on the gratitude of the South and the forgetfulness of the North. I understand that Mr. Fillmore, as well as Dr.

shocked by THE TRIBUNE'S recent demonstration that the annual value of the Union is only 40 cents a head. The Whig Senators express great alarm about Mr SLIDELL's resolution to suspend the neutrality laws, as it s believed its passage would involve the United States in war with France and England. It is feared that the Nabraska swindle has so demoralized the Senate, that it is ready to pass anything; and this scheme of acquisition to prevent negro emancipation, is considered the last point recessary to the complete humiliation of the North to Slav-

Foote of The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, is greatly

The case of John Charles Gardner, charged with perjury, was up before the Criminal Court to-day. The sacused did no appear, and his recognizances were forfeited upon both indictments. His bail bonds amount to \$12,000. It is believed Gardner went to Cuba three weeks ago.

XXXIIII CONGRESS ..... First Session.

SENATE. Washington, Monday, May 1, 1854.
The CHAIR laid before the Senate the act of the Legislature of Rhode Island, reversing and annuling the judgment of treason against Thomas Wilson Dorr. Laid on the table.
Mr. TOUCEY presented two petitions from Connecticut praying that a duty of 40 per cent, be imposed on imported crears.

Also, petitions in favor of religious freedom to Ameri

Also, petitions in two-sens in torsign to constitute of the Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from New-York nearinst the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. HAMLIN said he was about heaving Washington for some time, and as the Printing Committee required constant attendance of its members he asked to be excused from serving on that Committee. Agreed to, and Mr. Johnson was appointed in his stead.

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Mr. SMITH said he was on two committees, the Post-Office and Printing, and as he would be obliged to be absent during the remaining week of his term, he asked to be excused from further service in said Committees. Agreed

Mr. CHASE presented a memorial from citizens of Mor-Mr. CHASE presented a memorial from editions of Morgan County, Ohio, praying Congress to carry out the principle at non-uncryention by Congress with Slavery, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Faguityo Slave Law and all others on the subject of Slavery, binding in the District of Columbia, the States and Territories.

Mr. COOPER presented a petition from certain Railroad companies in Pennsylvania asking grants of lands for said conds.

Mr. SLIDELL offered a resolution directing the mittee on Forgur Relations to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President, it any time during the recess of Congress to suspend the acts of Congress preventing expeditions leaving the United States against foreign coun-Mr. Seibert said: Although the resolution which has

inst been read is, on its face, simply one of inquiry. I think it proper to state at this time the motives that have induced me to present it. I consider it one of great importance. It is not brought forward as a mere formality, but as the pask of substantive, direct work as a mere formality. me to present it. I consider it on a large the large is a large it is not brought forward as a mere formality, but as the basis of substantive, direct, and, as I hope, prompt legislative action. I am quito conscious of the gravity of the responsibility assumed by a Senator's taking the initiative in such a matter, but with the firm conviction I entertain of its necessity. I should feet that I was recreamt to my duty to the nation, and especially to the Sate that sent me here, were I to shrink from it. The duty, moreover, is distinly imposed upon me by the action of the Legislature of Leuisiana. On the 6th of March last joint resolutions on the substant of Caba were manimously adopted. Some months isiana. On the eth of March last joint resolutions on the subject of Cuba were manimously adopted. Some months since, Mr. President, I was as skeptical as any on this floor could be about the existence of any concerted plan to Africanize Cuba. I use the word, not because it has become fashionable, but because it plainly conveys to my mind, at least without paraphrases, the complex ideas of emancipation, confiscation, piliage, murder, devastation and barbarism. Past experience has led me to be surprised at nothing that England might attempt to prevent the possession of this magnificent island by her great commercial rival—a rival destined to be in a very few years, if in fact she be not already, in that respect her recognized superior. sion of this magnificent island by her great commercial rival—a rival destined to be in a very few years, if in fact she be not already, in that respect her recognized superior. Still I could not bring myself to believe that Spain with all her pride and obstinacy would prefer the destruction of a flourishing colony, peopled by her own sons, to the prespect of its transfer at some future, perhaps distant day, by honorable and poaceful negotiation to a friendly nation, for a price that would extricate her finances from that gulf of secuningly hopeless bank-ruptcy in which they have been so long plunged. I will state now, as briefly as possible, the reasons that have led me to the full conviction of a well understood purpose between Spain and England, in which France is certainly a confidant, and probably a participant, for the Africanization of Cuba. On the sit of April, 1852, Lord Malmesbury, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, directed his Minister at Washington, in colicert with the French Minister, to propose to our Government a tripartite convention, by which the three nations should bind themselves severally and collectively to renounce, both pow and hereafter, all intentions to obtain possession of the Island of Cuba, and to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of others. This proposition was made to the late Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, but no definite reply was made to it, while he remained in office. His successor, however, Mr. Everett, under date of 1st December, 1852, declined the overture, in a paper which will be forever remarkable in our diplomatic history, for its high-toned nationality and a vigor of style corresponding with the importance of the question. Let us now trace the origin of markuble in our diplomatic history, for its high-toned nationality and a vigor of style corresponding with the importance of the question. Let us now trace the origin of the joint proposition of England and France. On the 20th of October, 1e31, Lord Palmerston, the then British Forcign Secretary, writing to Lord Howden, his Minister at Madrid, said: [Here Mr. S. read an extract from a dispatch to Lord Howden, in which he was directed to inform the Spanish Government that any measure for the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba would be in unison with the wishes of the British Government, &c.] On the 9th of January, 1e32. Lord Howden writes from Madrid to Earl Granville, the successor of Lord Palmerston, that the Spanish Government desired France, England and the United States, would make an abnegatory declaration respecting Cuba. This invitation of interference from Spain, was evidently brought about by the communication of the 20th of October, and others of a similar character. On the 24th of April, 1852, Lord Malmesbury communicated to Sen. Isturitz, the Spanish Embassador at London, copies of the project of a convention, to be proposed to the United States by the British and French Ministers at Washington, and the Marquis de Mirathores, on the 30th of April, 1852, thanks Lord Howden in the warmest terms for his agency in having brought about this convention, or rather proposition, for a convention, Senor high and most necessary duty they may meet with the sympathy, rather than the hostility of their fellow-

of the project of a convention, to be proposed to the United States by the British and French Ministers at Washington, and the Marquis de Miratlores, on the 30th of April, 1852, thanks Lord Howden in the warmest terms for his agency in having brought about this convention, or rather proposition, for a convention. Senor Isturitz in a memorandum which has no date, but, from the order in which it appears in the Parliamentary document from which I quote, must have been addressed to Lord Malmesbury between the 2th and 30th of July, 1852, said that Spain desired that if the United States would not adhere to such a declaration, Eugland and France would declare they would never allow any power to possess Cuba in any manner. On the 12th July, 1852, the Marquis de Miratlores, in writing to Sr. Calderon de la Barca, states very openiy—what Mr. Crampton, in writing to Lord Malmesbury on the same day had only indirectly alluded to—the inexpediency of urging too strongly the pending questions while the result of the Presidential election remains as yet undecided. This was done on the 8th of July, when the Presidential nominations had been made, but the iliness and Immented death of Mr. Webster prevented his replying. I have already offered my feeble tribute of praise to the able, thoroughly American, and, of he will allow me to pay him what to some of his admiriers may seem an equivocal compliment, democratic reply to his successor. By the way, if the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, whom I regret not to see in his seat, has no special reason to the contrary, he would greatly gratify my curiosity, and I doubt not that of many others, if he would explain the great discrepancy between his letter as Secretary of State, dated Dec I. 1852, and President Fillmore's message, communicated to Congress only five days after, for the objections urged in the letter against the acquisition of Cuba will apply with equal force in all future time, or at least until the races that now compose its population shall be externimated. The

Lord Howden, the representative of the dueling is not only a felony at law, but where, what is much more important, public opinion permits the penalties of the law to be enforced, acted as the second of the French Minister; and although this happened some three or four Lord Howden, the representative of a Government where enelling is not only a felony at law, but where, what is